

globoso, antennis luteis capitatis corpore brevioribus clava nigra, abdomine fusiformi, pedibus luteis, alis pallide cinereis.

Female. Black, slender, smooth, shining. Head globose, as broad as the thorax. Antennæ luteous, capitate, shorter than the body; three apical joints black, thick. Thorax and abdomen fusiform. Legs luteous. Wings pale cinereous. Length of the body 1 line; of the wings 2 lines.

* This species seems to be more nearly allied to *D. nitida* than to any other of the British *Diapriæ*.

XLVII.—*Descriptions of two Coleopterous Insects from Cambogia.*

By the BARÃO DO CASTELLO DE PAIVA, Professor of Botany in the Academia Polytechnica of Oporto, &c.

THE two insects which I describe below have been lately forwarded to me from London by my friend T. Vernon Wollaston, Esq., to whom I am indebted for many favours.

Ordo COLEOPTERA.

Fam. Cerambycidæ.

Genus ABRYNA, Newman (1842).

Abryna Regis-Petri, Paiva.

A. nigra, albo irrorata et picta; prothorace transverso, ad latera versus angulos anticos bituberculato (vix spinoso); elytris punctulis albidis undique irroratis, necnon fasciis duabus transversis albidis (una sc. antemedial et altera postmedial), in dorso interruptis fractis, ornatis; tarsis magnis, latissimis.

Long. corp. lin. 12–13.

Habitat in Cambogia, ad Europam pauca specimina nuperrime missa. Regi fidelissimo Petro V^o., Portugalie Regum primo rerum naturalium studioso scrutatori et scientiarum protectori indefesso, hanc pulchram Abrynam, et certe novam, ob affabilitatis obsequium mihi semper concessum, læto corde sponte dedicavi.

A. magna, lata, subcylindrica sed postice leviter et facile angustior, sat dense punctata, nigra et pilis robustis brevibus demissis (aut potius squamulis) nigris et albidis undique variegata. *Caput* magnum, latum, deflexum, fronte deplanata in medio inter oculos carinata (carina calva, antice et postice evanescente, postice in canaliculam ducta), sat remote punctatum; *labro* (sed præsertim *clypeo*) dilutiore subflavescente, *instrumentis cibariis* nigris. *Prothorax* transversus, antice et postice constrictus, ad latera inæqualis et intra angulum anticum tuberculo calvo utrinque instructus, angulo antico ipso in spinam tuberculiformam producto, sparse punctatus, in medio longitudinaliter leviter canaliculatus (canalicula in disco obsoleta). *Elytra* lætius et distinctius picta, punctis rotundatis albidis undique irrorata, necnon fasciis duabus transversis dentatis albidis (una mox ante medium et altera mox pone

medium sitis), in media parte disjunctis fractis, ornata; vix densius et profundius punctata, sed punctis in seriebus longitudinalibus haud dispositis; ad apicem ipsum truncata et conjunctim leviter emarginata. *Antennæ* fere corporis longitudine, nigræ, articulis (circa quinque) basilaribus plus minus albedo irroratis. *Pedes* longi, validi, densius albedo irrorati; *tarsis* magnis, latissimis, subtus densissime spongioso-setulosis.

This beautiful Coleopterous Longicorn has been recently sent to England from Cambogia, the fertile region situated between Siam and Cochin-China, on the eastern coast of the Indian Ocean. It appears to be a normal representative of the genus *Abryna* of Newman, though in its external *facies* somewhat resembling an *Agelasta*. Apart from other differences, however, the members of the genus *Agelasta* have no tooth at the sides of their prothorax (although one or two species have something approaching to a tooth, in the shape of a small tubercle); whereas the *Abrynae* have two teeth, well pronounced, the one above the other—as in the *Abryna Regis-Petri*. Moreover the *Abrynae* are narrower and more cylindric insects than the *Agelastæ*. The *A. Regis-Petri* is a very interesting and important species, and one which at first sight somewhat resembles the large *Agelasta bifasciata*, White, an insect which occurs in Northern India; however, the *generic* characters of the *Abryna Regis-Petri*, specified above, will at once distinguish it from that species.

Genus NIPHONA, Dejean.

Niphona Regis-Ferdinandi, Paiva.

N. nigra, squamulis demissis ferrugineis plus minus tecta et irrorata, profunde et dense punctata; prothorace inæquali, longitudinaliter profunde subsulcato (sulcis interruptis irregularibus), ad latera versus angulos anticos bituberculato; elytris postice paulatim acutiusculis, punctis squamosis vix albidioribus parce irroratis, ad apicem ipsum truncatis pilosis et singulatim emarginatis; tarsis latis.

Long. corp. lin. vix 10.

Habitat in Cambogia, una cum præcedente degens.

Regi Ferdinando Saxe Coburgi Gothæ, artium liberalium et agriculturæ insigni cultori et etiam patrono generoso, hanc Niphonam novam et formosam necnon valde anomalam, ob gratiam nobilitatis mihi regie collatam, grato animo libenter dedicavi.

N. sat angusta, postice paulatim et distincte attenuata, profunde et dense punctata (punctis magnis, latis, subconfluentibus), nigra et squamulis demissis ferrugineis plus minus tecta et irrorata. *Caput* deflexum, in medio canaliculatum, *labro* (sed præsertim *clypeo*) dilutiore subflavescente, *instrumentis cibariis* picis. *Prothorax* antice et postice constrictus, valde inæqualis, punctis maximis profundis et sulcis interruptis irregularibus longitudinalibus impressus, versus

utrumque latus intra angulum anticum tuberculo calvo minus exstante armatus, angulo antico ipso incrassato tuberculum spiniforme vix formante, undique dense ferrugineo-squamosus et in medio longitudinaliter levissime canaliculatus (canalicula antice in carinam mergente). *Elytra* punctis irregularibus vix albidioribus squamosis hinc inde irrorata, posterius paulatim et facile (sed distincte) attenuata, ad apicem ipsum pilosa truncata et singulatim subito excavata, fere spinas quatuor efficientia. *Antennæ* circa corporis longitudine, nigræ, articulis ad basin plus minus albidioribus. *Pedes* validi, plus minus ferrugineo irrorati; tarsis latis, subtus densissime spongioso-setulosis.

Like the last insect, the present one has been lately received in London from Cambogia, and forms an important addition to the Coleopterous fauna of that region. The genus *Niphona* is principally an East-Indian one; nevertheless species have been discovered at Natal and other parts of Southern Africa, and one (the *N. saperdoides*) has been described by Mulsant even from Algeria and the south of Europe. The *N. Regis-Ferdinandi* has some affinity with the *N. cylindracea* from the East Indies, although widely distinct therefrom specifically. The habits of the *Niphonæ* are rather peculiar; and I am informed by my friend T. V. Wollaston, Esq., of London, that there is a species from Sumatra, in the Collection of the British Museum, which has the following note, relating to its mode of life, appended to it:—

“Sumatra, May 1818. . . . Attaches itself strongly to smooth flat surfaces, for which the inferior part of the tarsi seems peculiarly to be adapted,—being in a manner scutellate, like the feet of the Gecko, common Fly, and *Dytiscus*. They have great strength in the antennæ, which they seem to use as levers for removing obstructions and turning themselves.”

Lisbon, Oct. 15, 1860.

XLVIII.—*Note on Hypericum Anglicum.*

By G. A. WALKER-ARNOTT, LL.D.

THE history of *Hypericum Anglicum* is given by Mr. Babington in the Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 2. vol. xi. p. 360, and vol. xv. p. 92. At first Mr. Babington was disposed to assign this name to what he was afterwards satisfied was *H. hircinum*, a south of Europe species, cultivated and perhaps now naturalized near Cork. Afterwards he more correctly transferred it to specimens he had received from Plymouth, and to others he had seen in Dr. Balfour's herbarium. While preparing the eighth edition of the 'British Flora,' this species much embarrassed me. I possessed no specimens from this country at all agreeing with